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of the warmest regard and the fullest gratitude. While Agassiz would receive no personal emolument for his laborious work, he had the most generous sense of the claims of high science on men of wealth, and he delighted to give them the most favorable opportunities for advancing it.

Another of the admirable provisions made by Mr. Thayer, through his friend Professor Gray, in meeting the ever-multiplying needs of the University, was in erecting and furnishing, in 1874, at a cost of over $ 15,000, the fire-proof Herbarium on the grounds of the Botanic Garden.

ASSOCIATE FELLOWS.

CHARLES AVERY.

Charles Avery was born in Munson, Mass., July 29, 1795. He died at his home in Clinton, N. Y., May 20, 1883. He was the son of Gardner Avery and Amy Newell, who in 1810 removed with their large family to Sauquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y. He belonged to a generation which is now fast passing away, when the advantages for education were comparatively rare, and were prized in proportion to their rarity. His early education was the result of his own energy and thirst for knowledge. He early evinced a marked taste for studies in mathematics and science. In a sketch of his own life he said, "At the age of seventeen I found myself at evening solving questions in arithmetic which had been proposed by young pedagogues as challenges." This was the awakening of that love for mathematical investigation which characterized his entire life, — a love to which he gave expression in his old age when he spoke of "the delightful science of figures."

In 1816 he entered Hamilton College, was graduated in 1820, and on October 1, 1822, was married to Delia Strong, daughter of Rev. Joseph Strong of Heath, and sister of Professor Theodore Strong, the distinguished mathematician. After completing his college studies he was engaged for fourteen years in teaching in various academies in the State of New York, — viz. at Horner, Fairfield, and Belleville.

His work as an instructor was successful in a high degree. His success at Horner was such as to give him considerable reputation, and to secure him a call to Fairfield, — a call, the wisdom of which was justified by the immediate additions to the fame and prosperity of the school.

At Fairfield he became favorably known as a mathematician, and students came in some instances from Hamilton College to Fairfield to profit by his instructions. His object in removing from Belleville to Clinton was, in part at least, to open a school for the study of the exact sciences. "Here," said he, "I could indulge in the higher analysis to my heart's content. This I did to my own satisfaction, and much to the delight of my pupils."

In 1834, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Hamilton College, the only appointment which has ever been made in that institution to that double chair. The winter of 1834–35 he spent in New Haven in order to attend the lectures of Professor Silliman. He entered upon his work with great enthusiasm, and in a short time brought the department of chemistry, which had suffered from neglect, into a respectable prominence. His success, particularly in detecting poisons, gave him a reputation as an analyst of decided ability, and numerous cases in which questions of medicine and law were involved were brought to him for solution. He introduced into his department, for the first time, the study of chemical analysis and agricultural chemistry, and made the chemical equipment of the College, which had been very meagre, so good as to compare favorably with the best endowed colleges in the land. On November 14, 1838, he was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Keenly alive to all matters of experiment or investigation, he entered with great zeal into the studies of Daguerre. He took the first daguerrotype ever taken in this country *west of Albany*, and it might be said *west of New York*, since he taught the artists in Albany how the work could be successfully done. It was owing to his experiments in this art that his health was for a time seriously impaired. In 1844 he was taking daguerrotypes in Rome, N.Y. The operating-room was also used as a lodging-room. The vapors of bromine had so impregnated the air as to make it poisonous, and the sleep of one night resulted in serious and protracted illness. He early saw the value and prominence which astronomical studies were to assume in this country, and largely through his own efforts secured for Hamilton College an Astronomical Observatory. By personal effort Professor Avery added largely to the funds of the College, securing in three different financial campaigns more than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. During the year which intervened between the resignation of Dr. Fisher and the inauguration of Dr. Braun, by request of the Trustees he acted as President of the College. In 1869, having reached the age of seventy-four, he resigned his chair of instruction.

The closing years of his life were passed quietly in Clinton. A green and cheerful old age, free from complaint and full of genial sympathy, was his enviable portion. He kept up his studies to the end. His mind was characterized by strength and clearness in all logical processes. He was a close observer, and much given to reflection. He was deliberate and cautious in forming his conclusions, and believed nothing so important as accuracy and truth. In all his intercourse with men he was conspicuous for candor and simplicity. He uniformly looked upon the bright side of life. A fund of native humor was always at his command, and he loved the pleasures of social life, which he could well enliven with anecdote and repartee. He was singularly charitable in all his judgments. At peace with God and man, he fell asleep in a good old age, leaving the record of a good and useful life, and beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

HENRY DRAPER.

Henry Draper was born, March 7, 1837, in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He died in November, 1882. His father, Professor John W. Draper, early directed his son's thoughts toward science, and the researches of the son seem to have been the outcome of the father's work. By the death of Henry Draper, the world has lost the accumulated scientific experience of two lives.

John W. Draper began his scientific career as Professor of Chemistry at Boydton, Virginia. It was here that Dr. Henry Draper was born. In 1839 the father was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of New York, and the son, at the age of fifteen, entered the Freshman Class of the institution over which the father presided. During the Junior year he left college, entered the Medical School, and graduated with the degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1858. His graduating thesis was a valuable investigation upon the functions of the spleen, by means of microphotography. During the process of this work he discovered the use of palladium protochloride in darkening collodion negatives. His work in college, and especially in the Medical School, gave promise of his future distinction. Those who knew him at that time speak of his scientific tastes and of his bright and active mind. He spent the year after his graduation in Europe, and